



The Corps and the Nation's Marine Transportation System



- Earliest Congressional authorization for navigation 1824
- Focus today is on maintaining and protecting this system
- Invested in an active research program to accomplish this
- Seeking a balance between environmental and economic needs in areas such as managing dredged material





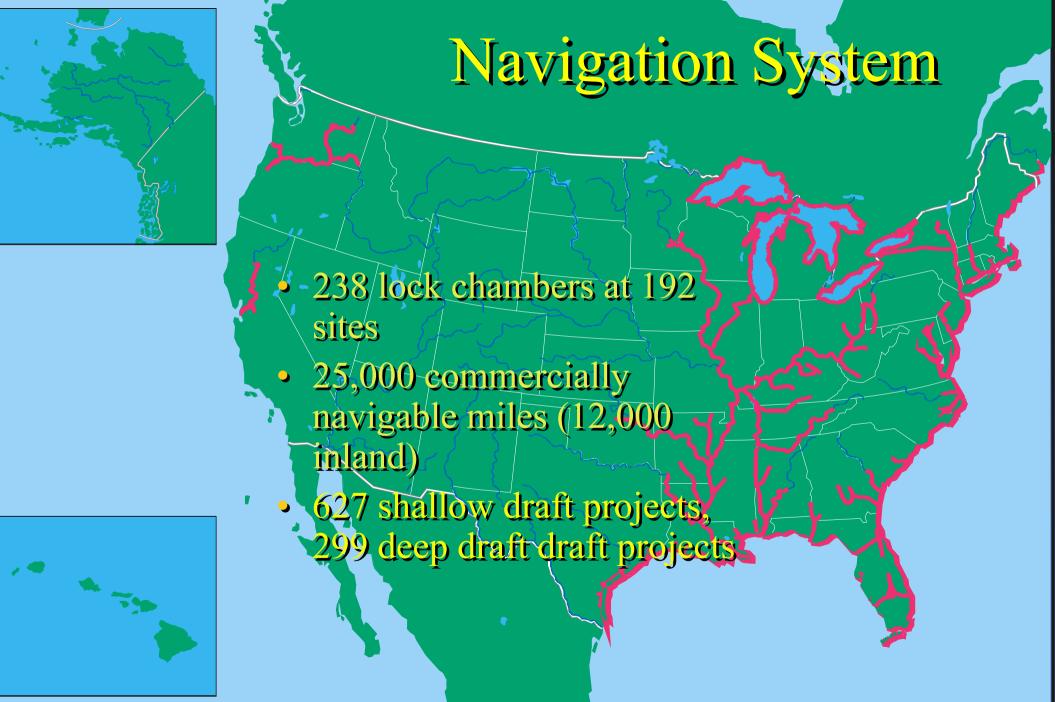
The Corps and PIANC



The United States – Member of PIANC by Act of Congress in 1902

- · Assistant Secretary of the Army is Chairman of U.S. Section
- · Army's Director of Civil Works serves as Section President
- PIANC is a vital partner in Corps research
 - Expertise of US members
 - · Helping us learn from others' experiences

PIANC has played a major role in showing that dredged material can be put to good use





Corps of Engineers Navigation Facts



States served by Corps ports & waterways: 41

Commercial navigation channels operated/maintained: 10,790 miles

Navigation lock chambers owned/operated: 276 at 230 sites

Oldest lock opened: 1839

Highest lift: John Day Lock, Columbia River, OR, 110 ft.

Most cargo moved (1999): Ohio River Lock #52, 95.1 million tons

Most openings (1999): Marmet Lock, Kanawha River, WV, 31,691

Most pleasure craft lockages (1998): Hiram M. Chittenden Locks,

Seattle, 50,073

Coastal & inland harbors maintained by Corps: 926

Harbors handling over 250,000 tons of cargo: 193 - 120 coastal, 53

Great Lakes, and 25 inland



Corps of Engineers Navigation Facts



Tonnage handled by U.S. ports and waterways (1999): 2,322.6 million

Imports: 860.8 million tons — Exports: 400 million tons

Domestic: 1,061.8 million tons

Major commodities: food & farm products - 287.9 million tons, crude oil - 533.4 million tons, petroleum products - 445.7 million tons, coal - 281.5 million tons

Port handling most cargo: *Port of South Louisiana*, 214.2 million tons Value of foreign commerce handled at ports (1999): \$672.6 billion Jobs generated by waterborne commerce at ports (1996): 13.1 million Federal taxes generated by waterborne commerce at ports (1996): \$146.4 billion

Material dredged per year (2000): 285 million cubic yards Dredges & other vessels owned/operated: 1,100



Seattle District Navigation Lake Washington Ship Canal



Small lock closed from Feb. 17 through April 25 to replace the lock gates

• Scheduled work replaces the original guard gates, which were installed during the lock's construction in the early 1910s

• \$2 million project includes new gate construction by the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and preparation and installation work by

S.L. Larson Construction, Inc. of

Lynnwood, Wash

· Irish Foundry fabricated the castings associated with each set of gates



Seattle District Navigation Lake Washington Ship Canal



Pintle bushings at the center gates worn excessively

- Gates have been taken out of service
- Gates are not due for refurbishment for another ten years
- Recommended plan remove gates to replace pintle, pintle bushing

and shoe on each gate

- With center gate out of service, full lock must be used
- Full lock uses more water –
 water supply will become more critical at the beginning of July





Seattle District Navigation Lake Washington Ship Canal



Began raising Lake Washington from winter level on Feb. 3

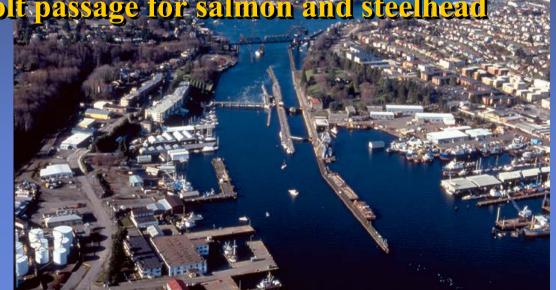
- Two weeks earlier than normal
- · Reduced spring flow from Cedar River could diminish refill
- No problem anticipated with raising to normal 22-foot level
- · Early refill will provide smolt passage for salmon and steelhead
- Lake levels:

Feb. 3 – 20 feet

Mid-Feb – 20.4 feet

End of April – 21.35

End of May – 21.95





Seattle District Navigation Grays Harbor



South Jetty project at Westport completed

- · Dredged material placed and planted with native grass
- · Stakeholder meeting in early March to discuss future actions
- Study report is expected within next couple months
 North Jetty rehabilitation at Ocean Shores completed
 WFDW issued a 5-year Advisory HPR (Jan. 17, 2003)
- Placement of oyster shell in Grays Harbor as mitigation for juvenile Dungeness crab
- Only for increment of O&M dredging impacts to Grays Harbor Navigation Improvement Project



Seattle District Navigation Grays Harbor



- Aluminum importing as a result of the Columbia River production smelters being shut down
- Conversion from wood/timber product export to bulk cargo
- Near total use of the dredged material for RSM and beneficial uses - environmental and engineering
- RSET documents already in place, compared to the situation on the Columbia
- Large amount of stakeholder input into
 O&M process (Port and Coastal Communities)



Seattle District Navigation Puget Sound



 Mostly composed of naturally deep berthing or channels requiring little maintenance:

Seattle

Tacoma

Everett

Olympia

Very active debris collection program – one of three in
 the nation, along with San Evanging

the nation, along with San Francisco

and New York

 Ports have tended to create niches and reduce inter-port competition





Seattle District Navigation

Dredged Material Management Program



- Puget Sound Dredged Disposal Analysis (PSDDA) is now Dredged Material Management Program (DMMP)
- Names changed as interagency management focus expanded outside of Puget Sound: 1995 to include Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay – 1998 to include the lower Columbia River
- Interagency program serves as a model for the Regional Sediment Evaluation Team (RSET) and the Regional Sediment Management (REM)
- Continued success over 15 years due to resource sharing, adaptive management and implementation flexibility



Seattle District Navigation Dredged Material Management Program



Seattle District Coordination

- Semi-annual meetings to discuss O&M activities
- Beneficial Uses Work Group meetings
- Monthly meetings of DMMO on dredging issues
- Sediment management annual review meetings
- Meeting with Coastal Dungeness Crab Advisory Group at WDFW
- ESA concurrences w/ USFWS and NMFS
- Coordination with Portland District



Seattle District Navigation Semi-Annual Dredging Conferences



- Meetings include resource managers from other agencies, such as USFWS, NMFS and WDFS
- Review dredging over the past six months, lessons learned, studies and potential species listings
- Discuss dredging issues on Tribal lands
- Identify new members and form working groups
- Enabled Seattle District to receive concurrence letters faster by having resource agencies present
- Results in district staff working closely with USFWS for defining work windows for bull trout



Seattle District Navigation Dredged Material Management Program



Seattle District dredged material reuse in the Puget Sound

- 1993 Eagle Harbor Superfund capping: 277,000 cy clean sands from Everett Harbor clamshell maintenance dredging
- 1997, 1998 & 1999 Tulalip Landfill Superfund capping: 541,000 cy clean sands from Everett Harbor pipeline maintenance dredging
- 2000 Bellingham MTCA capping: 42,500 cy of clean sands from Swinomish Channel clamshell maintenance and 10,600 cy from Squalicum



Seattle District Navigation Regulatory



- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899
 - To protect and preserve the navigability of navigable waters
 - Requires you obtain a permit from the Regulatory Branch for any structure or work in a navigable water of the U.S.
- Activities regulated under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act include

buoys floats piers bulkheads breakwaters

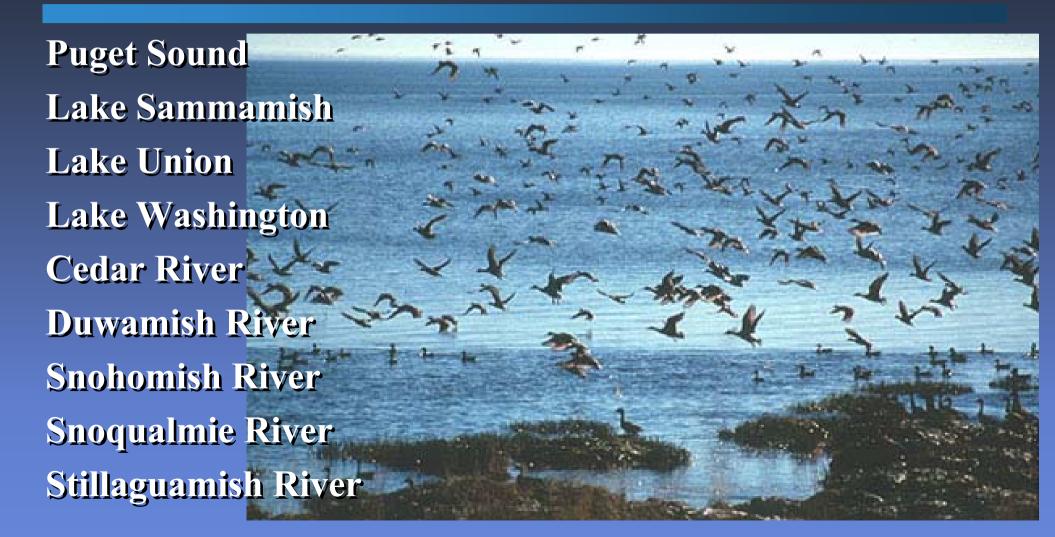
Marinas dredging fill pilings boat lifts

boat ramps marine railways disposal of dredged material



Seattle District Navigation Regulatory







Seattle District Navigation Regulatory



- Significantly reduced backlog of biological evaluations awaiting review internally
- Use of the original programmatic biological evaluations for "actions not likely to adversely affect" has been very effective
- Public notices for Regional General Permit for ferry and port maintenance are expected to go out to public at the end of February
- Legislation to continue outside funding, as is currently in place with Ports of Seattle and Tacoma



Seattle District Navigation Puget Sound Nearshore GI



- Five-year, \$12M study co-sponsored by Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife and a local coalition
- Evaluate fundamental causes of rapid, wide-spread declines in many species abundance and diversity within Puget Sound
- Develop action plans to restore nearshore ecosystems
- Conduct outreach with local communities to develop restoration sites using sound science
- Recommend restoration plan to Congress
- Project web site: www.pugetsoundnearshore.org



Seattle District Navigation Security



Questions when assessing threats:

Who are the aggressors?

What weapons might they use?

What are we protecting: people, building, function, information?

How much protection will be provided?

Budget, function, availability of guards?



Seattle District Navigation Security



- Immediately following the terrorist attack of September 11, the Corps began risk analyses of its operating projects
- Seattle District identified some security issues at LWSC and is implementing security upgrades
- Work is expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year
- Security for port infrastructure is not a Corps' responsibility, but belongs with the ports themselves
- The Coast Guard is also responsible



Seattle District Navigation

US Army Corps Pacific NW Navigation Controversies



Lower Columbia Deepening

• Five additional ecosystem restoration features were added to the project as a result of the ESA consultation.

Original: Shillapoo Lake, Tide Box Retrofits, Lord-Walker Hump-Fisher. Added: Lois Island Embayment, Miller-Pillar, Tenasillahe Phased, Bachelor Slough, Purple Loosestrife Control

- Mitigation in the Martin Island lagoon reduced from 32 acres to 16 acres
- A reduction in costs due to comments received from technical panel convened in August 2002
- The benefit to cost ratio changed from 1.5 to 1.7 to 1



Seattle District Navigation Pacific NW Navigation Controversies



Lower Columbia Deepening Schedule

Public Review

Jan 31 – March 3

State Decisions

March 7

Record of Decision

March 28

Execute the PCA

April 11



Seattle District Navigation

US Army Corps Pacific NW Navigation Controversies
Seattle District

Snake River

- Walla Walla District planned routine maintenance dredging to complete the Dredged Material Management Plan and EIS in September 2002
- Lawsuit filed on Nov. 4, 2002. Court granted the plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction
- The Corps terminated the dredging contract for the convenience of the government on Dec. 27



Seattle District Navigation



US Army Corps of Engineers
Spattle District

W Navigation Controversies

Snake River - continued

- The Corps is committed to operating the Snake River system as directed by Congress, while complying with environmental law and our trust and treaty obligations to federally recognized tribes
- No navigation maintenance dredging done since winter 1998-99. The Corps usually dredges every two to three years
- Impacts to commercial navigation could occur
- Navigational channel will continue to lose depth



Seattle District Navigation National Navigation Challenges



Maintaining facilities

- Infrastructure aging facilities exceeding design life
- Constrained budgets cause critical backlog to grow
- O&M activities related to ESA and cultural resources
- Cleanup requirements
- Sedimentation concerns on the Missouri River
- Non-routine maintenance continues to increase
- Systematic upgrades of this nearly 100-year old LWSC
- Aging dams require improvements for fish passage



Seattle District Navigation New Approach to Water Resources



Corps Modernization: meeting water resources needs in ways that reflect our national values

- Multi-purpose, multi-objective, environmentally sustainable watershed approach
- Federal, state, local & non-government partnership
- Early and continuous involvement by all stakeholders
- Solutions to localized problems undertaken in context of overall watershed objectives and national policy
- Operating projects monitored and adaptively managed

